CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS

This chapter concerned with analysis of the data of recount texts in *Pathway to English* and *English Zone* textbook.

A. The Grammatical Cohesion of Recount Text in *English Zone* Textbook

1. Findings

In this textbook, there are four recount texts. From all of the recount texts the writer analysed, it can be seen that they contained many aspects of grammatical cohesion such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Although, the percentage of substitution and ellipsis are less than reference and conjunction.

The following table shows the data after being analysed.

Table I

Text	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	64%	1,2%	2,6%	32%
2	58,3%	3,33%	20%	18,3%
3	64,3%	0	0	35,7%

4	65,4%	0	0	34,6%

The table above shows that reference was the most dominant grammatical cohesion in the four recount texts. The highest percentage of reference was in the text number four. It was 74%. Then, the text number one, three, and two. After reference, second position was conjunction. The highest percentage of conjunction was the third text. It was 37%. The second text was the lowest percentage of conjunction, it was 22%.

The third position was Ellipsis, and then Substitution. Both of them, the third and fourth text are zero percentage. The highest percentage of Ellipsis was 18% only and the lowest was 3,77%. In addition, the percentage of Substitution was only 4% in the second text and 1,88% in the first text.

2. **Data Analysis**

The result of grammatical cohesion analysis of recount text in *English Zone* is shown in the table below:

a. Text 1

Table 1.1

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	-	-	-	-
2	Me	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	But
4	This	-	-	-
5	I	-	-	So
6	I	-	School	-
7	It, I	-	School	-
8	-	-	-	But
9	I, my	-	-	-
10	I	-	-	So
11	I, my	-	-	-
12	It	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	And
14	-	-	-	-
15	I	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-
17	I, him	-	-	Because
18	I	-	-	-
19	It, I	-	-	-
20	I	-	-	-
21	I, this	-	-	But

22	I, him	-	-	So
23	He, Me	-	-	-
24	He	-	-	And
25	I, It	-	-	-
26	My	-	-	-
27	It	-	-	But
28	-	-	-	-
29	That	-	-	-
30	I	-	-	After
31	It, I	-	-	Because
32	It	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	But
34	-	One	-	And
35	-	-	-	-
36	I	-	-	-
37	There	-	-	-
38	It	-	-	-
39	I	-	-	-
Total	50	1	2	25
N	78			

Percentage:

Reference $: \dfrac{50}{78}$ X 100% = 64%

Substitution $: \dfrac{1}{78}$ X 100% = 1,2%

Ellipsis $: \dfrac{2}{78}$ X 100% = 2,6%

Conjunction $: \dfrac{25}{78}$ X 100% = 32%

From the table above, it is found the occurrence of reference dominates the text. Most of the reference items found in the text are pronoun, such as: he, me, him, I. We called them as personal reference. Beside that, there are two demonstrative reference, namely this (clause 4 and 21) and there (clause 37).

The other grammatical cohesion used in the text is conjunction. There are four types of conjunction. All of them existed in the text. For example, additive conjunction are so (clause 5, 10, and 22), and (clause 13, 24, and 34). Because (clause 17 and 31) for causal conjunction. Adversative conjunction is but (clause 3, 8, 21, 27, and 33). Temporal conjunction is after (clause 30).

The other grammatical cohesion used in the text is substitution. There is only one substitution in clause 34, namely one. One there refers to the word 'the jitney'. The last grammatical cohesion found in the text is ellipsis. In the clause number 6 and 7 omitted the word 'school'.

b. Text 2

Table 1.2

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	I	-	-	-
4	Myself	-	-	And
5	-	-	Bought myself	And
6	-	-	-	-
7	That, I	The one	-	-
8	I, him	-	-	-
9	I	-	-	And
10	I	Did so	-	-
11	His	-	-	-
12	-	-	The big guy	-
13	-	-	The big guy	-
14	It, his	-	The big guy	And

15	I	-	-	-
16	-	-	I	And
17	He, me	-	-	But
18	He	-	-	-
19	It	-	He	And
20	I, him	-	-	Then
21	I	-	-	-
22	-	-	I	-
23	It	-	I	And, then
24	-	-	-	Before
25	I, herself	-	-	-
26	I	-	-	-
27	My	-	-	-
28	My	-	I	And
29	I	-	-	-
30	I, him	-	-	-
Total	35	2	12	11
	60			

Percentage:

Reference : $\frac{35}{60}$ X 100% = 58,3%

Substitution : $\frac{2}{60}$ X 100% = 3,33%

Ellipsis   : $\dfrac{12}{60}$ X 100% = 20%

Conjunction   : $\dfrac{11}{60}$ X 100% = 18,3%

As shown in the table, there are four kinds of grammatical cohesion found in the text. Reference appears the most. There are three types of reference. It includes personal, comparative, and demonstrative. But, in this text, only personal is realizes.

Then, conjunction in the second position. There are 11 conjunction found in the text. The third is ellipsis. In the clause number 5, the word 'bought myself' is omitted. In the clause number 12,13,14, the word 'the big guy' is omitted. The last one is substitution. There are two substitution found in this text.

c. Text 3

Table 1.3

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	I,it	-	-	Before
4	I	-	-	But
5	-	-	-	First, then

6	I am	-	-	But
7	We	-	-	Then
8	-	-	-	But
9	I, it	-	-	And, then
10	-	-	-	And
11	I	-	-	-
12	I, it	-	-	But
13	I	-	-	-
14	I, us	-	-	But
15	I	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	Finally
17	I	-	-	-
18	That	-	-	-
19	I	-	-	And
20	I, us	-	-	-
21	I	-	-	But
22	I, it	-	-	-
Total	27	0	0	15
	42			

Percentage:

Reference   : $\frac{27}{42}$ X 100% = 64,3%

Substitution   : 0

Ellipsis   : 0

Conjunction   : $\dfrac{15}{42}$ X 100% = 35,7%

The table shows that reference and conjunction are realized in the recount text. Reference is realized the most. Meanwhile, substitution and ellipsis are not found in the text.

It is found there are two kinds of reference, personal and demonstrative reference. Personal reference signaled by the use of pronoun. It includes I, we, us, I am. The next kind of reference used in the text is demonstrative reference. This reference signals the scale of proximity. The example of this kind is realized in clause 18.

Another item of grammatical cohesion in the text is *and*. This item belongs to conjunction, especially additive. The other conjunction found in the text is *but, then, finally*. *But* belongs to adversative conjunction. Whereas *then, finally* include in temporal conjunction.

d. Text 4

Table 1.4

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	-	-	-	-
2	She, herself	-	-	-
3	She	-	-	-
4	That	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	And
6	-	-	-	-
7	She, herself	-	-	And, then
8	-	-	-	-
9	It	-	-	After that
10	It, that	-	-	-
11	Her	-	-	-
12	He	-	-	And
13	He	-	-	Then
14	He	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-
16	Her	-	-	And, then
17	These	-	-	-
18	That	-	-	-
19	Them	-	-	And
20	-	-	-	
21	-	-	-	And

Total	17	0	0	9
	26			

Percentage:

Reference : $\frac{17}{26}$ X 100% = 65,4 %

Substitution : 0

Ellipsis : 0

Conjunction : $\frac{9}{26}$ X 100% = 34,6 %

The table shows that there are two types of grammatical cohesion applied in the text. They are reference and conjunction. In the meantime, the two others grammatical cohesion, substitution and ellipsis are not found in the text. Reference shows dominant realization. It includes personal reference items, such as she, herself, he, her and demonstrative reference , such as these, that.

The next grammatical cohesion found in the text is conjunction. It includes *and, then, after that*. *And* realizes the most in clause number 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, and 21.

B. The Grammatical Cohesion of Recount Text in *Pathway to English* Textbook

1. Findings

In this textbook, there are three recount text. From all of the recount texts the writer analysed, it can be seen that they contain many aspects of grammatical cohesion such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Although, the percentage of substitution and ellipsis are less than reference and conjunction.

The following table shows the data after being analysed.

Table 2

Text	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	55,5%	0	16,7%	27,8%
2	57,8%	2,3%	4,5%	35,6%
3	55%	0	15%	30%

From the table above, the dominant grammatical cohesion aspect occurred in these texts was reference. It was 57,78% in the second text. The percentage in the first text is 55,54% and 55% for the third text. On the

other hand, conjunction is placed in the second position with its percentage 35,55%, 30% and 27,8%.

In addition, the percentage of Substitution and Ellipsis are less than the other. In the first and third text, we can't found the form of substitution. We only found it in the second text with its percentage was 2,23%. For ellipsis, the highest percentage is 16,66% for the first text, then 15% for the third text, and 4,44 for the second text.

2. **Data Analysis**

The result of grammatical cohesion analysis of recount texts is shown in the table below.

a. Text 1

Table 2.1

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	-	-	-	-
2	His	-	-	-
3	He	-	-	And
4	-	-	-	-
5	He	-	-	-
6	He	-	-	-
7	He	-	-	-

8	-	-	He	And
9	-	-	He	And
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	I	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	And
15	-	-	-	-
16	That	-	-	But
17	I	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-
19	He	-	-	-
20	-	-	He is	-
21	His	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	And
24	He	-	-	-
25	He	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-
27	Him	-	-	But
28	He	-	-	-
29	-	-	He	And
30	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	England	And

32	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	Beckham	And
34		-	-	-
35	It, that	-	-	-
36	This, him	-	-	And
37	His	-	-	-
38	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-
Total	20	0	6	10
	36			

Percentage:

Reference $\quad : \dfrac{20}{36}$ X 100% = 55,5%

Substitution $\quad : \; 0$

Ellipsis $\quad : \dfrac{6}{36}$ X 100% = 16,7%

Conjunction $\quad : \dfrac{10}{36}$ X 100% = 27,8%

As it is shown in the table, the kinds of grammatical cohesion realized in the reading texts are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. The occurrence of reference appears to be the most in this text. In this text,

personal and demonstrative are realized. The word 'he' in this text refers to David Beckham. We called it as personal reference. Whereas, the example of demonstrative are *that* (clause 16, and 35) and *this* (clause 36).

The next kind of grammatical cohesion applied in the text is ellipsis. The amount of ellipsis are the lowest. The last kind of grammatical cohesion found in the texts is conjunction. The amount of conjunction are higher than ellipsis, but lower than reference. There are only two conjunction existed in the text, namely *but, and.*

b. Text 2

Table 2.2

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	-	-	-	-
2	He, my	-	-	Because
3	He, me	-	-	-
4	He, us	-	-	-
5	He	-	-	-
6	He	-	-	-
7	I, his	-	-	And
8	There	-	-	And
9	I, his	One	-	-

10	-	-	-	-
11	He	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	He, his	-	-	Then
14	He	-	-	-
15	-	-	He	And
16	He	-	-	-
17	He	-	-	-
18	He	-	-	But
19	-	-	-	-
20	He	-	-	And
21	He	-	-	-
22	-	-	He	And
23	-	-	-	And
24	-	-	-	And, so
25	-	-	-	
26	-	-	-	And
27	-	-	-	-
28	They, their		-	Because
29	-	-	-	But
30	-	-	-	-
31	He	-	-	-
32	He	-	-	Then, as before

	26	1	2	16
	45			

Percentage:

Reference : $\dfrac{26}{45}$ X 100% = 57,8%

Substitution : $\dfrac{1}{45}$ X 100% = 2,3%

Ellipsis : $\dfrac{2}{45}$ X 100% = 4,5%

Conjunction : $\dfrac{16}{45}$ X 100% = 35,6%

As shown in the table, there are four kinds of grammatical cohesion found in the text. Reference appears the most. Then, conjunction in the second position. The third is ellipsis, and the last one is substitution. It was only found one form of substitution.

Most of the reference items found in the text are pronoun, such as: he, me, his, they, their, us. We called them as personal reference. The word 'he' is the most realized in the text. It refers to Mochammad Hatta. Beside that, there is only one demonstrative reference, namely *there* (clause 8).

In this text, ellipsis and substitution are existed. Although, it is very rare. Only two forms for ellipsis and one for substitution.

c. Text 3

Table 2.3

Clause	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1	He	-	-	-
2	-	-	He	And
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	His	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-
8	He	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	Jobs	And
11	He	-	-	And, then
12	-	-	-	-
13	This	-	-	-
14	He	-	-	-
15	He	-	-	-
16	He	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	Although
18				

19	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	He	And
21	-	-	-	-
22	His	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-
24	He	-	-	-
25	He	-	-	-
Total	11	0	3	6
	20			

Percentage:

Reference   : $\frac{11}{20}$ X 100% = 55%

Substitution   : 0

Ellipsis   : $\frac{3}{20}$ X 100% = 15%

Conjunction   : $\frac{6}{20}$ X 100% = 30%

The table shows that there are three types of grammatical cohesion applied in the text. They are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference shows dominant realization. Most of the realization are personal reference items, such as he, and his. The word

'he' in this text refers to Steve Jobs. But there is a demonstrative reference items. It was *this* (clause 13).

Beside reference, there is conjunction, such as *and, then, although.* The last is ellipsis. There are three forms of ellipsis (clause 2, 10, and 20).

C. The Comparison of *English Zone* and *Pathway to English*

Based on the analysis above, the writer compared the result of analysis between *English Zone* and *Pathway to English*. The table below shows the comparison between them.

Table of grammatical cohesion found in *English Zone* textbook.

Table 3

Text	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction	Total
1	50	1	2	25	78
2	35	2	12	11	60
3	27	0	0	15	42
4	17	0	0	9	26
$\sum X$					206

The mean, the writer used formula:

$$m = \frac{Fx}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where, **Fx** = Sum of total grammatical

cohesion found in the texts

N = Amount of the text

m = mean

so, $m = \frac{206}{4} \times 100\%$

m = 51,5%

To categorize whether or not recount texts are written cohesively, the writer used certain criterion based on Halliday and Hasan, the data criterion as follows.[1]

Categories	Number of Cohesive Devices in Percentage
Poor	0-25
Fair	26-50
Good	51-75
Excellent	76-100

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[1] Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English*,... p.63

We can see from the table that the grammatical cohesion of recount texts from "*English Zone*" are cohesive text in 'good' categorize, since the rate of the percentage is 52% based on Halliday and Hasan's theory.

Table of grammatical cohesion found in Pathway to English textbook.

Table 4

Text	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction	Total
1	20	0	6	10	36
2	35	1	2	16	45
3	27	0	3	6	20
$\sum X$					101

The mean, the writer used formula:

m = $\underline{Fx}$ X 100%
       N

Where, **Fx** = Sum of total grammatical
                    cohesion found in the texts
            N = Amount of the text
            m = mean

so, **m** = <u>101</u> X 100%

       43

m = 33%

To categorize whether or not recount texts are written cohesively, the writer used certain criterion based on Halliday and Hasan, the data criterion as follows.[2]

Categories	Number of Cohesive Devices In Percentage
Poor	0-25
Fair	26-50
Good	51-75
Excellent	76-100

We can see from the table that the grammatical cohesion of recount texts from "*Pathway to English*" are cohesive text in 'fair' categorize, since the rate of the percentage is 33% based on Halliday and Hasan's theory.

From both of the result, the writer conclude that *English zone* textbook based on KTSP is more recommended rather than *Pathway to English*, because English Zone categorize as good criteria. Meanwhile,

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[2] Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English*,... p.63

recount texts from *Pathway to English* are cohesive text in 'fair' categorize.